

ENGRAVERS ARE NEEDED TO GET OUT BOND ISSUE

Director Ralph and Staff Work Over-
time on \$7,000,000 Job.

If anyone knows of a good, honest engraver who's out of a job, send him down to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to see Director Joseph E. Ralph. He's needed to help get out the \$7,000,000 bond issue which is being printed. "I don't know where I could get another dozen engravers in the country," said Director Ralph last night, "and lacking the necessary number of men, the forty-five engravers at the Bureau have to work overtime. Already the Bureau is running 60 per cent above normal in output, and if there is any labor agitation at this time on the part of those employees who have been forced to work extra time, it simply shows a lack of patriotism."

The director indicated that in times of emergency there is nothing unusual about the employment of the Bureau's staff in twelve or even thirteen hours a day. Director Ralph has engaged 400 extra pressmen, lithographers and women clerks in the last month and he expects to put on 200 or 300 more in the next month.

"If employees of the Bureau want to do their country a patriotic service, they can best do it by working on this bond issue," said Director Ralph last night, "and the director, who has the idea that some of his subordinates are objecting to the long hours. 'If we could get more help we would, but the kind of help we need is not to be picked up everywhere.'"

PROPOSED LEGISLATION WOULD MAKE SLACKERS

Army League Head Shows Dangers of
Volunteer Amendments.

"If Congress should adopt any of the proposed volunteer amendments to the administration's army bill," said Joseph E. Ralph, president of the Army League, last night, "it will make a mockery of the law. Every young man who is physically qualified and is of military age, will be regarded as a slacker if he does not respond to the call for volunteers. As it is proposed to take only 500,000 volunteers, the millions of young men who do not go out with this force would, by the act of Congress, be classified as slackers."

"By the inauguration of the universal military service policy every citizen will have discharged his duty when he has registered. It would then be the function of the government to determine whether he is qualified to serve and whether he is needed. The entire defense of the country could then be organized upon a scientific basis and in a manner that would least disturb economic conditions."

"Any experiment with the volunteer system in the present crisis, except in the regular army and National Guard, as will work a great injustice to those who volunteer and those who would eventually be called under a universal military service system. The only objections to the administration's bill from the standpoint of the advocates of national defense, is that it does not give the country a permanent policy. There are no provisions in it by which in the future young men can be called in peace for war. It is the continuation of the policy of waiting for the war before any attempt is made to prepare the country to defend itself."

FULL PAY IS PROPOSED FOR RESERVE OFFICERS

Appropriation Expected for Volunteers
in Training Camp.

Young men who are seeking admission to the Officers' Reserve Corps training camp, to be established at Fort Myer next month, need not fear they will be called upon to pay tuition. On the contrary, in all likelihood they will receive full pay, according to their rank.

The general order of the War Department, issued April 17, simply invited attendance at the training camp. This training was used, it has been explained, because the War Department has no authority to promise pay to the reserves until Congress appropriates an adequate sum for this purpose. Julius Kahn, ranking Republican member of the House committee, who will have charge of the administration army bill on the floor, expressed the conviction that Congress will surely appropriate the desired sum, probably in an amendment to the pending army appropriation bill.

I FEEL LIKE A NEW MAN

So States Police Officer Kline
After Taking Two Bottles
of Dr. Kline—Has Gained
Five Pounds.

You hear so often that a man says, "I feel like a new man," especially if the man in reference has been taking Dr. Kline's great system tonic. It built up the system and drives out all the impurities giving renewed energy to all the organs. It has brought health and happiness to more men and women than all the other medicines combined that were ever sold in Washington. It has done wonders and the many people who have used it and are outpoken in their praise, are certain proof of the claims made for it. A well-known Washington man, benefited through its use is Mr. S. McC. Kline, who has been a valuable member of the police force here for years. "I suffered from gastritis, constipation, pains in the back and limbs, loss of sleep, heartburn, and dizziness. I have also been bothered very much from catarrh and there seemed to be a 'frog' in my throat all the time that I could not clear out. I have been drinking and spitting continually, and of mornings it required a long time to get my throat cleared up. My liver seemed very sluggish and gave me frequent headaches and a bad taste in my mouth. None of the medicines I tried seemed to hit the spot until I began on Dr. Kline. I am now on my third bottle and I am feeling like a new man. The gas on my stomach has all gone and also the constipation. I never have a pain in my back these days and I enjoy sound refreshing sleep. I have never had anything to help my catarrh as Dr. Kline's tonic seems to do it only of my system altogether. I give all the praise for my renewed health to Dr. Kline."

If you would head advice given you by people who have tried and found very wonderful medicine that has won fame wherever introduced, you will go today and get a bottle of Dr. Kline from any O'Donnell drug store, Allen's drug store, in Alexandria; Geo. B. Berry, in Annapolis—Adv.

Places in City Where You Can Enlist For War Service to Aid Your Country

ARMY.
Recruiting tent at Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street northwest and at the Union Station; Thirtieth and F streets northwest. Officers' Reserve Corps—Hallway, 2nd Department Building. Aviation Corps—Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Enlisted Reserve Corps, Quartermaster Corps—Apply at any army recruiting station.
Plattburg training camp—Apply by letter to commanding officer, Eastern Department, Governors Island, N. Y.

MARINE CORPS.
Marine Barracks, Eighth and I streets southeast.

NAVY.
Recruiting station at 308 Ninth street and at Washington Navy Yard; also at Naval Hospital, Twenty-fourth and E streets northwest.

NAVAL RESERVE.
Men and women—Enrollment office in old Naval Hospital at Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast.

NATIONAL GUARD OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Third Infantry—Fort Myer, Va.
First Separate Battalion—Twelfth and U streets northwest.
Batteries A and B, field artillery; Troop A, cavalry; Company B, Signal Corps—Armory, 230 First street northwest.
First Company, coast artillery—935 F street northwest.
Troop B, cavalry—1327 F street northwest.

NAVAL MILITIA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
Armory at Water and O streets southwest. Recruiting temporarily stopped.

HOME GUARD.
Police headquarters, District Building.

RELIEF
All inquiries should be addressed to care of District of Columbia Chapter, Red Cross, 1501 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

WOMEN.—Miss Mabel Boardman, chairman of Woman's Volunteer Aid. Men, first-aid instruction—Dr. Ryan Devereux, chairman first-aid committee.

Military relief.—Maj. Gen. Carroll A. Devol, chairman. Inquiries concerning the one-hundred-thousand-dollar relief fund—Henry C. Macfarland, chairman of the fund, 1301 Connecticut avenue.

Contributions to relief fund.—Cuno H. Rudolph, financial secretary of the committee.

General contributions for Red Cross work.—Howard A. Reese, treasurer. Home care of the sick and surgical dressing classes—Miss Anna J. Greenleaf.

Refreshment Corps.—Mrs. Lars Anderson, chairman, or Miss Mary Sheridan, secretary.

Woman's Motor Service Corps.—Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, chairman. General information—Admiral N. E. Mason, chairman, or Mrs. T. N. McClellan, secretary.

Allotment of all work.—T. W. Richards, chairman. Clerical work—Miss Stella Osborne.

Relief of the sick and wounded.—Miss Anna J. Greenleaf, chairman. Civilian relief supplies—Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, 1301 Connecticut avenue.

Employment exchange for members of soldiers' families. in charge of Misses Alexandrine Fitch and Marlon Leutze—1301 Connecticut avenue.

INDUSTRIAL.
Headquarters of council of national defense and advisory committee, co-operating with military authorities of the government for mobilization of industrial resources—1015 Munsey Building.

Transportation and communication.—Daniel E. Willard, president of the National Industrial Conference Board.

Munitions and manufacturing. including standardization and industrial relations—Howard E. Coffin, vice president of the Hudson Motor Car Company.

Science and research. including engineering and education—Dr. Hollis Godfrey, president of the Drexel Institute.

Supplies. including food, clothing, etc.—Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Raw materials, minerals and metals.—B. M. Baruch, chairman. Federal Reserve Bank, including the welfare of workers—Samuel Hays, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Medicine. including general sanitation—Dr. Franklin H. Martin, room 1015, Munsey Building.

General information.—Walter Gifford, director, room 1044, Munsey Building.

SUNDAY PROMENADERS BALK AT RECRUITING

Officials Concerned Over Decline of
Enlistments Here.

Recruiting did not appeal to the crowd that strolled Ninth street and Pennsylvania avenue yesterday afternoon and evening, and as a result the navy recruiting office at Ninth and Pennsylvania avenues only had two applications to show for its day's work.

Army recruiting, both for the regular army and the National Guard, was as a standstill yesterday, as neither organization received any applications, but did not enlist these applicants.

The National Guard stations at the L street armory and at Fort Myer were both closed yesterday. Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, of the District Guard, said that no additional orders of any kind had been received by the Guard officers, and that no predictions could be made as to possible movements.

Out at Fort Myer the Guardmen had a little religious service early in the morning, but the rest of the day was one of "loaf."

Chaplain A. L. Smith, of the M. C. A., was in charge of the service. Army recruiting officers, it is said, are growing concerned over the decline in enlistment applications in this city. Washington is expected to furnish at least 600 men of the 10,000 needed to bring the army up to war strength, and to date the District has only enlisted 104 men of this number.

SENTIMENT ON DRAFT

A. Leftwich Sinclair, attorney and member of the Washington Chamber of Commerce.

"I am for conscription. Enlistments are not coming in fast enough to build up the army and navy to the desired strength. Men are not responding to the call as they should, and conscription appears to be the only solution, regrettable perhaps, as such a course would be because the manhood of this country should be so inflamed with patriotism that they would not need to be compelled into military service."

Rev. Dr. James L. Gordon, pastor of the First Congregational Church:

"I favor conscription. I believe that we have come to the conclusion, in this time of the world's history, that every man is a member of the state and as such owes a responsibility to that state, which has the right to the individual's wealth, person or life. The defense of a nation's honor and the cause of humanity should not be left to the heroic but to the manhood of the nation."

Henry B. F. Macfarland, former District Commissioner and chairman of the local Red Cross finance committee:

"I believe in universal military service for all of suitable age. I exceedingly regret that it was not provided for at least three years ago. We might now have in training an army of a million men of military age. Universal military service is the only way to build up a nation, and it ought not to be called conscription, as that word has a sinister meaning and is a misnomer. Moreover, it ought to be assumed that every fit man is ready to serve his country as a fighter in her defense. I hope the emphasis now very properly being made on the value of every kind of service, will not prevent men who ought to enlist in the army and navy from doing so. Our danger as a people is that we are not 'safety first' above 'country first.'"

Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, pastor of Epiphany Church:

"I am with the President in regard to conscription. I think it is the only sane, democratic way of raising an army. It is the only practical way, evidenced by European countries at war. The volunteer system may be all right for times of peace, but it certainly will not answer the needs of the country as a war measure."

Commissioner Brownlow:

"I am in favor of conscription and do not believe that people should receive such a preparedness measure adversely. People should not look askance at compulsory military service, but should view it as the one tried and effective method of raising forces without loss of time. Conscription is not oppressive, but in reality patriotic."

John Joy Edison, prominent electric worker:

"In my opinion, conscription is the wisest course to take. It is democratic and fair all around. I fear from the experience England has had that our present volunteer system would cause delay and impede the progress of preparedness."

Representative Caldwell, of New York, member of the Military Affairs Committee:

"I am in favor of the draft feature of the bill and feel that it should be put into operation at the earliest possible moment. The words draft and conscription have come to have an odium given to them by the unfortunate use of the draft method after a sufficient force could not be obtained to meet the requirements by the volunteer enlistment. No such odium will attach if the draft is put into operation while the volunteers are coming in large numbers."

Senator Brady, of Idaho:

"I think that a study of all the figures and the statistics given by Capt. P. G. R. Benson, of the English army, before the House Military Affairs Committee, will show that the volunteer system in England was a failure. There were 500,000 raised by this system and 1,500,000 by conscription, but the real argument is shown in the character and ability of the men recruited under the two systems."

Senator Pomeroy, of Ohio:

"I think that the opinion of Lord Northcliffe, based on England's mistakes in the war pointing out the inefficiency of the volunteer system, constitutes one of the strongest arguments for this measure."

Representative Rogers, of the Foreign Affairs Committee:

"Of course I am in favor of the bill. I recognize that the opposition is healthy, but I believe that the bill will pass."

Senator Wadsworth, of New York:

"Let's profit by the experience of the famous Princess Patricia's regiment of Canada, a crack cavalry mount, that was unmounted in France for trench duty, and I learn authoritatively returned only forty out of a roster of 1,500 fit for further military duty. These men were fitted for officers, but the system of enlistment compelled service where they were least fitted. England has learned that the volunteer system is ineffective. We must learn the lesson, and conserve our fighting force."

Representative Kahn, of California, of the Military Affairs Committee:

"My opinion is best expressed in the minority report which I have signed, and will make public later, supporting the selective conscription plan of the Secretary of War."

Theodore Marburg, former Minister to Belgium:

"I am strongly for compulsory military training and conscription."

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard, before the House Military Affairs Committee:

"I am in favor of establishing in this country something similar to the Swiss system of universal military training."

Grant Hamilton, representing the American Federation of Labor:

"American labor stands solidly against conscription."

Representative Tague, of Massachusetts:

"What the country needs as determined by its military experts and those with an intimate knowledge of the conditions we must face, is what I favor. It that means conscription, I shall probably be for it."

Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, pioneer in preparedness legislation, said:

"I don't think anybody doubts where I stand. My position has been plain for several years."

TO PRESENT REPLICA OF HISTORIC FLAG

Society of Daughters of 1812 Will
Honor District Chapter.

The annual national convention of the District chapter of the Daughters of 1812 will be convened this evening with a reception to be tendered Mrs. Robert Hall Wiles, president, and other officers of the national society.

A feature of the convention of the Daughters this year will be the presentation to the District chapter of a flag copied after the Star Spangled Banner which flew over Fort McHenry when Francis Scott Key composed the words which have since been solemnized as the country's national anthem.

Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, whose father served in the war of 1812, will open the regular session of the associate council to be held tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Noble N. Potts will sing "The Star Spangled Banner" at this meeting.

The following women, all of whose fathers fought in the war of 1812, helped to sew the flag which is to be presented before the convention adjourns:

Mrs. James Jessup Nicholson, daughter of Capt. Thomas Sidney Jessup, of Maryland; Mrs. Charles O. Foster, daughter of John Candler, Jr., U. S. N., Massachusetts; Mrs. Mary Tuley Nelson Jackson, daughter of Hall Nelson, of Virginia; Mrs. Virginia Byrd Jones, daughter of Gen. George Jones, of Virginia; Mrs. Martha Ray Keys, daughter of Enos Ray, of Maryland; Mrs. Rachel A. P. Polk, daughter of John Polk, of Maryland; Mrs. Mary Dallas Quickall, daughter of Commodore Alexander Dallas, who as a midshipman, fired the first gun of the war; Miss J. Estelle Richardson, daughter of Rufus Richardson, of Connecticut; Mrs. Cornelia Van Ness Dean, daughter of James Dean, of Vermont; Mrs. Mary Olive Simpson, daughter of Rufus Simpson, of Maryland, who took part in the battle of North Point and Fort Mifflin.

**"KILL A CAT" SLOGAN
OF MOTHERS CONGRESS**

Feline Prowlers to Feel Touch of Horrors of War.

The horrors of war are hard on the heels of the alley cat and tomorrow afternoon the National Congress of Mothers, which will be gathering at the Raleigh here for a child welfare session, will be on its trail with traps, poison and explosives.

Mrs. G. S. Rafters, head of the District branch of the congress, will introduce resolutions which will attempt to line up the country-wide membership of the congress against the feline race. From now on the slogan will be:

"Kill a Cat for Your Country."

The indictment which will be brought against the alley prowler contains a number of counts and will be backed up by the District health officer, Dr. William C. Woodward, who stands ready to lend any or all of his dozen or so cat traps as his bit in the war of extermination. The cat, it is alleged, has violated the peace, disturbing the safety of the community by being a disturber of nocturnal quietude, a spreader of the mange and other diseases, and a general menace to the child life of the United States.

Child welfare being one of the big things to concern a nation at war, it is altogether probable that the cat will be charged, in cold statistics, with so many infantile deaths, so many cases of communicable disease, and so many nervous breakdowns from insomnia. "Is a terrible charge they've placed against it. As soon as the Cat League follows heard about the war on the cat they began lining up a defense."

"We're interested in the cat's side of this case," they telephoned Mrs. Rafters. "And we're interested in the child's side."

An effort, however, will be made to have the executive committee of the National Congress of Mothers endorse the "kill a cat" crusade in a movement officially backed by that organization. In the meantime, Health Officer Woodward says he contemplates a heavy drain on his cat-trap supply, which is only a dozen at most.

RENEW DRAFT BATTLE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

at least three more days will be required to get the discussion finished even in the event that no disposition is submitted is shown. Nevertheless the ultimate passage of the measure in the Senate is far surer than in the House. A number of Senators who oppose the exact terms of the Chamberlain bill and who will vote against it for amendments, have been proposed will refuse to vote against the bill when it comes to its final passage.

In the House the duration of the debate over conscription has not yet been determined. The general suggestion is that eighteen hours of general debate, to be followed by approximately a day under the five-minute rule, will suffice. A vote on the bill itself is hoped for not later than Friday afternoon.

Bergamot oranges, which are raised only for the oil obtained from their skins, can be grown successfully in but one small region of Calabria.

A Coated Tongue?—What it Means

(By Dr. L. C. BAROCK.)

The liver acts as a guard over our well-being, sifting out the cinders and saving the gold from the general circulation.

A blockage in the intestines piles a heavy burden upon the liver. If the intestines are choked or clogged up, the circulation of the blood becomes poisoned and the system becomes loaded with toxic waste, and we suffer from headache, yellow-coated tongue, bad taste in mouth, nausea or gas, acid dyspepsia, languor, debility, yellow skin or eyes.

At such times one should take a pleasant laxative. Such a one is made of May-apple, leaves of aloe and put into ready-to-use form by Dr. Pierce, nearly fifty years ago, and sold by all druggists as Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pills.

When run-down, when life indoors has brought about a stagnant condition in the circulation—most everyone is filled with uric acid. This uric acid in the blood often causes rheumatism, lumbago, swelling of hands or feet, or a bag-like condition under the eyes. Backache, frequent urination or the pains and stiffness of the joints and high blood-pressure are also often noticed. I have found that Anuric, double or triple strength, is an antidote for this uric acid poison and that it will rid the body of uric acid much as hot water dissolves sugar.

A bad breath, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, languor and debility, are usually signs that the liver is out of order. PROF. HEMMERTY says, "The liver is an organ secondary in importance only to the heart."

We can manufacture poisons within our own bodies which are as deadly as a snake's venom.

**Dollar-a-Month Acting
Secretary Gets First Pay**

Edward C. Bradley, of Berkeley, Cal., capitalist, is handling with extreme care a half dollar just received as his first half-month salary for doing "this bit" as assistant to the Secretary of the Interior.

The Californian is to all intents and purposes the Secretary of the Interior, in so far as the routine business of this great government department is concerned, and in return for this service he is on the pay roll for \$1 a month. Bradley will not accept a salary while the government cannot accept his services without recompense, hence the minimum wage.

The "Acting Secretary of the Interior" intends to frame the dollar he will receive a month from now as a permanent keepsake.

International Aspects Which Are Reflected in World War

From Rome came a word yesterday which is certain to cast a subtle influence on the future of the war. It portends a change in vatican policy.

Apparently the Papacy, or the spokesmen of the Papacy, is about ready to throw overboard the whole cause of the central powers, despite the powerful influence of the Austrian hierarchy in Rome. They speak of that "cursed thing, Prussian militarism," and regard its fall as certain with the intervention of the United States in favor of the allies.

This decidedly is a change in policy—for Rome has more than once made a peace gesture at the instance of Berlin and Vienna, and has been generally regarded as pro-Austrian in its general war policy. Now the Vatican, through one of its organs, is preparing to give whole-hearted support to the peace program which President Wilson outlined in his address to the Senate, and which undoubtedly he will initiate and further in the British and French governments to follow the close of hostilities.

The first disapproval at Rome of America's entrance into the war has been followed by another wave of opinion which recognizes American participation as a sure move towards peace.

A curious story came from Paris yesterday about the German spy system and submarines. King Constantine, of Greece, is playing the last gamble for his throne by threatening to fight the allies unless they guarantee his crown. Undoubtedly Berlin influence has forced him to do this, in an effort to divert the Salonika front for any pressure on the Italian front in the present delicate situation.

**Vatican Recognizes
America Aids Peace**

London, April 22.—The Tablet, a Catholic weekly, publishes a Rome dispatch in which the Vatican's attitude toward the intervention of the United States, the correspondent says:

"The impression at the Vatican was even greater—perhaps it would not be going too far to say the American intervention caused a great sensation than anything that had happened in the war, for, generally speaking, it was not expected there."

America has been looked on as the pre-eminent neutral nation on whose efforts toward peace the Holy Father hoped to count some day, and to which all the moral influence of the Holy See would be added. Moreover, had not Wilson only as short a time ago as last Christmas sent out a great peace message?

"No wonder, then, that in the first flush of the news the Observatore Romano expressed rather sarcastic surprise at the author of the appeal for peace, had suddenly changed his tone to an appeal for war. But that must have been written before there had been time for a careful study of the historic pronouncement of the American President, and evidence is now hand of the feeling throughout the United States."

"Another fact, which may be stated with almost equal certainty, is that his Holiness has realized for long the absolute determination of the allies that the destruction of a cursed thing, which is the system of Prussian militarism, is necessary for the achievement of that true and lasting peace, and the certain proof of the cursedness of that thing accumulates daily in the history of the allies."

**German U-Boats Secure
Full Shipping Data**

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, April 22.—Many incidents show that German submarines are fully informed about the movements of cargoes and ships. The following are some of these incidents which show the efficiency of the German spy system.

The commander of the submarine sank the Norwegian ship Storaa first voyage after seven months repairs, which was correct.

A Spanish ship stopped in January was told it had certain merchandise aboard. This was incorrect, but only because the specified merchandise had not been loaded at the last minute.

The Swedish ship Ingeborg was stopped in February by a submarine, which demanded the surrender of an English officer by name, who was aboard.

A French steamer from America was sunk in January near the French coast. The submarine commander told the captain, "We expected you three days ago. You are late." As a matter of fact the steamer had postponed her sailing.

While the cowboys and the Indians are the best of friends and quite chummy during "off" hours, swapping stories, cigarettes, etc., yet one would hardly think this possible after witnessing a performance in which they participate, depicting a scene of the early frontier days, in which prairie schooners are attacked by the redmen.

There will be a big street parade, starting at 10:30 this morning, rain or shine. A squad of policemen from the Ninth precinct has been assigned to the grounds by Capt. Snyder.

**W. H. PARRY FUNERAL
TO BE HELD TOMORROW**

The funeral of W. H. Parry, vice chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, who died in Emergency Hospital Saturday afternoon, will be held at St. John's Episcopal Church, Sixteen and A streets, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The Rev. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's, will officiate.

Telegraph Tips

Danbury, Conn., April 22.—Frank H. Lee, head of a hat making plant here, has proposed to his men that they work an additional four hours each week during the spring and summer and devote Saturday to the cultivation of vegetables.

Yonkers, N. Y., April 22.—Competing with thousands of other boys from all parts of the world, Charles W. Desgrey, 11-year-old son of Charles H. Desgrey, has won the first prize for originality in a model construction contest.

London, April 22.—Sunday labor is to be abolished as far as possible in a large majority of munitions works. Only in establishments in which the process worked is of necessity continuous, or where contracts of great urgency are being filled, will exceptions be made.

Detroit, Mich., April 22.—John S. Hagerty, members of the State Farm Preparedness Committee, has announced that Henry Ford has decided to release 1,000 employees to assist Michigan farmers in carrying out his "40-hour plan" for increased crop production. The men will be taken back by Mr. Ford when their farm work has been completed.

London, April 22.—George Hull, a street vendor of chipped potatoes, drowned himself in the Avon at Bath because he could not obtain potatoes for his business.

London, April 22.—A Polish soldier serving with the Russians on the western front has just had a remarkable experience of capturing his own brother fighting "under compulsion" with the Germans. It is learned here.

ALASKA

The New Empire

One Fifth of Uncle Sam's Domain

Alps, Rivers, Glaciers, Totem Life.